

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1944

by

GEORGE W. MURRAY

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
and Medical Superintendent of the
Infectious Diseases Hospital*

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MUNICIPAL HEALTH CENTRE,
WHITEGATE DRIVE,
BLACKPOOL.

October, 1945.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Corporation of Blackpool.*

MR. MAYOR, MRS. FARRELL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the Department's activities during 1944.

Similarly to the Reports of the previous War years the present one is considerably abridged, but the statistical data and social aspects included form the nucleus of a year's review which I hope will prove interesting and informative.

The estimate of population by the Registrar General (146,370) shows an approximate slight decline of 3,500 from that of the previous year, most probably attributable to the trend of evacuated persons to return to their home areas.

The Birth Rate rose by 1.3 to 13.8 compared with last year and constitutes the highest rate for the Borough for twenty years, though still well below the figure of 17.6 for England and Wales.

As is to be expected in a seaside town where many elderly people come to retire, the Death Rate for the Borough maintains a higher level than the country as a whole, and though it shows a slight decrease from 14.8 to 14.3 per thousand of the population for 1944, it is 2.7 above the Rate for England and Wales (11.6) for the corresponding period. The suspension by the Registrar General of the comparability factor for treatment of the crude death rate has, however, tended to make our local death rate higher than it might otherwise have been. The largest single cause of death continues to be Cancer.

The incidence of infectious disease in the town during the year was quite satisfactory, the only noticeable increase over the previous year being Measles, with a total of 1,526 cases. There were a dozen cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and only 56 notifications for Diphtheria—the lowest for eight years—and no deaths resulted.

More than twenty thousand children have now been immunised against Diphtheria since 1935 when the Department's crusade by prevention campaign was inaugurated, and the effect of the treatment is now becoming apparent in the numbers of usually mild and uncomplicated cases being notified amongst children who have been immunised.

The growth of the work of the Artificial Pneumo-thorax Clinic for tuberculous chest patients—commenced midway through 1943—is exemplified in the number of refills administered during the year (954) and as the Clinic becomes more established this form of treatment should show an increasing tendency to relieve the pressure on sanatorium bed accommodation.

The main features of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme Ante and Post-Natal Clinics, Maternity Home bed accommodation, and Infant Welfare Clinics, together with Home Visitation and the regular supply of Welfare Foods, have continued to operate with efficiency throughout the year, and the more recent development under the Scheme—the establishment of Day Nurseries—has been proved a boon to harassed mothers, and the Nurseries have functioned very satisfactorily under the general supervision of a Matron-in-Charge.

The multitudinous duties devolving on the Sanitary Section of a progressive public health department in the interests of and the safeguarding of the town's community, have continued to function as well and as satisfactorily as emergency war-time measures and additional responsibilities would permit.

In concluding this short introduction, I should like particularly to record my gratitude for the help, encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee so freely placed at my disposal. Also sincerely to express my appreciation of the staff generally for their loyal co-operation.

I remain,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE W. MURRAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

GEORGE W. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

VINER N. LEYSHON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Referee to the Blackpool
Crematorium.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

ISABELLA A. MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., M.M.S.A. (to 26th April, 1944).

MARJORIE SWAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (from 4th
September, 1944).

Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and
Medical Officer, Emergency Maternity Home Scheme.

MARY D. BANIM, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

E. C. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B. (to September, 1944).

Medical Officers, Emergency Maternity Hospitals,
Government Evacuation Scheme.

F. A. MCGENNIS, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H.
(from 11th October, 1944).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

Consultant Aural Surgeon:

IAN B. THORBURN, M.D., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeons (Part-time):

Miss H. GARFORTH (North).

Mr. J. B. ELTON (Central).

Mr. F. MULLER (South).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Billeting and Complaints Officer:

¶ H. PRIESTLEY, M.B.E.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

¶ GEORGE E. FIELDING.

Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital:

Miss M. H. WHITAKER, M.B.E.

Health Visitors:

†*C. HILL.

§†*M. FLETCHER.

§†*F. E. AINSWORTH.

§†*W. WALSH.

§†*D. LEA.

§†*P. WROE.

Health Visitors—Emergency Maternity Home Scheme:

†*A. G. DONALD.

†*M. JOHNSON.

Infectious Diseases Nurses:

‡†B. McCORMACK.

‡†*M. PARTINGTON.

Tuberculosis Nurses:

§†*M. PARKER.

†*D. HARRISON.

District Nurses:

†*A. B. WHITE (H.M.F.).

†A. MORLAND (to 20th
September, 1944).†L. ROBINSON (Resigned
19th August, 1944).

†E. OWEN.

†*A. HAMBY.

†L. HALL (from 4th
December, 1944).

†E. LAND.

†P. BURNETT.

†L. FORBES.

Municipal Midwives:

†*L. HILL.

*A. PARKINSON.

*G. DIXON.

*F. H. C. SAVAGE.

*E. V. FISHER.

*M. HENCHER.

Venereal Diseases Clinic Nurse:

‡†I. R. OLDHAM.

Sunlight Clinic Treatment Nurses:

†‡M. EASTER.

L. RICKMAN (Chartered
Masseuse) (from 5th
June, 1944).**General Services Nurse:**

*B. STEPHENSON.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

||J. TOLMAER.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

||A. E. FITTON.

¶||C. H. WRIGHT.

¶||E. SHUTTLEWORTH.

¶||T. I. ROWORTH (H.M.F.).

||E. SMITH.

T. W. LOMAX (Pupil—
H.M.F.).

||W. MOISTER.

Meat and Food Inspectors:

¶||H. V. DIXON, Chief Meat Inspector.

¶||L. H. SHEPLEY (Junior Meat Inspector—H.M.F.).

¶||W. RILEY, Abattoirs Superintendent.

Clerical Staff:

W. G. DIGGLE (died 28th November, 1944).	Mrs. A. CAWOOD.
G. BOOTH.	Mrs. D. CAUDWELL.
H. OLDHAM (H.M.F.).	Mrs. J. RUSSELL (to 8th April, 1944).
R. PRYAR (H.M.F.).	Miss S. A. ROBINSON.
H. R. DOWLING (H.M.F.).	Mrs. R. M. MURPHY.
S. G. H. LUND (H.M.F.).	Mrs. E. G. STIRLING.
J. RICHARDSON (H.M.F.).	Miss B. McCLELLAN.
D. H. TAYLOR (H.M.F.).	Mrs. S. V. HOUCHIN (to 11th November, 1944).
T. RAY.	Miss J. LANGFORD (to 27th May, 1944).
J. SOUTHWORTH.	Miss P. SANDERSON.
D. PRYAR.	Mrs. A. REECE (to 18th March, 1944).
Miss N. BROWN.	Mrs. D. WARD.
Mrs. T. FERRIER.	Miss L. INGHAM (from 2nd October, 1944).
Miss D. BRADLEY (to 8th January, 1944).	Mrs. M. BRAITHWAITE (23rd August, 1944 to 2nd December, 1944).
Miss M. TOPPING.	Miss J. BOOTH (14th August, 1944, to 18th November, 1944).
Mrs. F. N. HIRST.	Miss F. BARKER (from 25th July, 1944).
Miss N. HOWE.	Miss N. K. CAIRNS (26th May, 1944, to 8th July, 1944).
Miss I. RADWAY	Miss J. NORMANTON (from 28th December, 1944).
Mrs. W. McNAIR.	Mrs. V. PROBERT (8th Aug., 1944, to 12th Aug., 1944).
Mrs. G. LYNAGH.	Mrs. J. RHOADES (8th May, 1944, to 16th December, 1944).
Mrs. H. McCLELLAN.	Miss D. SMITH (from 10th January, 1944).
Miss J. ARROWSMITH.	Miss M. SMITH (from 4th December, 1944).

Civil Defence Clerks:

Mrs. M. BOOTH.

Miss J. TOMLINSON.

Meteorological Observer:

J. WILLIAMS.

Laboratory Technicians:

¶|| G. A. COX.

J. F. WILLIAMS (Junior Assistant—H.M.F.).

Public Vaccinators:

Dr. H. L. LUCAS (North).

Dr. B. G. KELLY (South).

Dr. E. P. HYDE (Central).

Vaccination Officers:

GEORGE W. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Northern Area).

JOHN A. JUMP (Southern Area).

Public Analyst:

T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.—Part-time.

Pathologists:

Pathological work is carried out by the Pathologists at the Manchester Public Health Laboratories, and the Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

|| Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Fever trained.

* Central Midwives' Board Certificate.

† General Trained.

§ Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶|| Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Meat and Other Foods.

1944

GENERAL STATISTICS

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (exclusive of Foreshore)	8,512 acres
Area of Foreshore and Crown Lands	2,068 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	146,370
Number of inhabited houses	42,330
Number of empty houses	43
Rateable Value	£1,754,802
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,900

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births (Legitimate)	935	882	1,817
„ (Illegitimate)	103	110	213
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	13·8		
	Male	Female	Total
Still Births (Legitimate)	38	25	63
„ (Illegitimate)	6	2	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	33·7		
Deaths			2,100
Death rate	14·3 per 1,000 of population		
		Rate per 1,000 total	
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth:—	Deaths	(live and still births)	
(a) Puerperal sepsis	4	1·9	
(b) Other puerperal causes	4	1·9	
Total	8	3·8	

Death rate of infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	41·3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	39·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	61·0
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	326
„ „ measles (all ages)	1
„ „ whooping cough (all ages)	1
„ „ diarrhoea (under 2)	14

Births.—During the year 2,030 births were registered as against 1,884 for last year. This represents a Birth Rate of 13·8 per 1,000 of the population, and is the highest rate in Blackpool since 1925. Last year the figure was 12·5 per 1,000. During the War, except for a slight drop in 1943, there has been a steady increase in the number of children born in the Borough, and the reason is largely because of the increased number of expectant mothers who have come into the Borough. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17·6 per 1,000, which indicates a general increase in the country's Birth Rate as a whole.

The illegitimate births registered during the year numbered 213—103 males and 110 females—a proportion of 10·4% of the total births. This is the highest figure recorded in Blackpool for many years. It is an unfortunate but expected result of war conditions, and it is worthy of note that in the 1914-1918 war a similar increase was noted with peak in 1919, when the figure was 14·9%. The illegitimate birth rate for the present year was 1·4 per 1,000 of the population.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

The following table shows this rate for a number of years:—

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Per 1,000 inhabitants	1·40	1·20	1·30	0·97	0·69	0·78	0·63	0·64	0·62	0·80	0·63	0·75
Percentage of total births	10·40	9·50	10·20	8·40	7·40	6·80	5·80	4·36	5·77	7·82	6·06	7·51

DEATHS

During 1944 there were 2,100 deaths of Blackpool residents. This figure includes 189 deaths of Blackpool patients in the Fylde Institution.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough as 146,370 as at mid-1944. On this estimate the Death Rate was 14·3 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14·8 for 1943.

The comparison of the rate with other portions of the country is as follows:—

England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	11·6 per 1,000
126 great towns	.....	.....	.....	13·7 „ „
148 smaller towns	.....	.....	.....	12·4 „ „
London	.....	.....	.....	15·7 „ „
Blackpool	.....	.....	.....	14·3 „ „

The percentage of the deaths at various age groups with similar figures for previous years:—

Age Periods	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Under 12 months	4·0	5·3	6·3	4·5	3·4	3·7	3·5	3·6	4·3	3·4	4·7	4·5
1 and under 5 years	0·5	0·9	1·3	1·5	1·0	1·0	1·5	0·7	1·3	1·4	1·1	1·8
5 and under 65 years	36·4	35·1	37·3	35·9	38·9	39·3	40·5	43·1	42·3	44·2	43·5	42·8
65 years and over	59·1	58·7	55·1	58·1	56·7	56·0	54·5	52·6	52·1	51·0	50·7	50·9

The Registrar has furnished a list of the causes of deaths, divided into sexes and age groups. The classification does not agree with the statistics compiled locally, and this will invariably occur where you have different persons allocating the causes and specifying which of the certified causes should take precedence.

CAUSE OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	1052 1048	52 32	2 8	13 14	71 85	335 246	579 663
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	M. F.	4 2	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	1 —	— 1
3. Scarlet fever	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Whooping cough	M. F.	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Diphtheria	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	43 24	— —	— —	— —	18 14	23 6	2 4
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M. F.	4 7	— —	2 1	1 3	1 2	— 1	— —
8. Syphilitic diseases	M. F.	10 2	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	6 2	2 —
9. Influenza	M. F.	1 8	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	1 5
10. Measles	M. F.	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	M. F.	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
12. Acute infective encephalitis	M. F.	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	M. F.	13 23	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— 15	5 5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	52 28	— —	— —	— —	2 2	22 5	28 21
15. Cancer of breast	M. F.	1 35	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 18	1 15

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
16. Cancer of all other sites	M. F.	85 89	— —	— —	1 —	3 1	28 40	53 48
17. Diabetes	M. F.	5 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	3 8
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	M. F.	122 181	— —	— —	— —	4 1	32 42	86 138
19. Heart diseases	M. F.	315 312	— —	— —	— 1	10 13	95 54	210 244
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	M. F.	17 22	— —	— —	— —	— 1	4 2	13 19
21. Bronchitis	M. F.	72 34	1 —	— —	— —	3 1	35 10	33 23
22. Pneumonia	M. F.	39 17	6 4	— —	1 1	2 5	12 —	18 7
23. Other respiratory diseases	M. F.	20 11	1 1	— —	1 —	3 2	8 4	7 4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M. F.	17 7	— —	— —	— —	4 2	8 2	5 3
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M. F.	10 4	10 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
26. Appendicitis	M. F.	3 3	— —	— —	1 2	1 —	— 1	1 —
27. Other digestive diseases	M. F.	21 39	1 1	— —	— 1	— 5	7 14	13 18
28. Nephritis	M. F.	34 34	— —	— —	1 —	4 7	11 11	18 16
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	F.	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	F.	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
31. Premature birth	M. F.	13 9	13 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infant diseases	M. F.	17 11	16 9	— 1	— —	1 —	— 1	— —
33. Suicide	M. F.	11 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 2	6 —
34. Road traffic accidents.....	M. F.	10 5	— —	— 1	— 2	1 —	5 —	4 2
35. Other violent causes	M. F.	19 22	2 3	— 2	2 2	5 3	4 2	6 10
36. All other causes	M. F.	94 94	1 —	— 1	2 2	8 9	22 10	61 72

Tuberculosis was the cause of death in 78 cases, 67 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and 11 cases of tuberculosis of other parts of the body. This is very slightly lower than in the previous year, and the comparative figures for the war years are:—

1940, 73; 1941, 95; 1942, 75 and 1943, 83.

It will be noted that in spite of the increased incidence following war conditions, the death rate has not materially risen.

Cancer still continues to be the largest single cause of death. During 1944 326 persons died of the disease, representing 15·5% of the total deaths from all causes, and a death rate of 2·227 per 1,000 of the population. This figure shows a slight increase from last year when it was 2·161 per 1,000. By far the largest proportion of these deaths occur in the age group “65 years and over.”

Infantile Mortality.—84 children under the age of twelve months died in the Borough during 1944. This gives an Infantile Mortality of 41·3 per 1,000 live births. This is a very much smaller figure than the 62·6 per 1,000 in 1943, and 68·4 per 1,000 in 1942. The main cause of death is again prematurity and congenital malformations, but the number of cases this year is much reduced. There is also a reduction of the number of deaths from diarrhoea.

Uncertified Deaths.—152 deaths were the subject of a Coroner's Inquest, and 53 cases were registered without certification.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE — TOTAL, 1944

CAUSES	YEAR		QUARTERS								FEEDING			Mother employed away from home	No information	Illegitimate
	Under 3 months	Total	1ST		2ND		3RD		4TH		Not fed	Breast-fed	Hand-fed (partly or entirely)			
			Under 3 months	Total	Under 3 months	Total	Under 3 months	Total	Under 3 months	Total						
1. Common infectious diseases: (measles, diphtheria, and whooping cough)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2. Diarrhoeal diseases: (diarrhoea, enteritis, and gastritis)	5	14	3	5	—	3	2	6	—	—	1	11	2	2	2	2
3. Congenital malformations	7	11	—	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	5	4	2	1	1
4. Premature births: (debility, icterus, etc.)	29	29	8	8	7	7	8	8	6	6	16	5	6	5	4	4
5. Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other causes:—Convulsions	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	4	11	1	3	—	—	1	2	2	6	—	9	—	2	2	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	6	11	—	3	4	5	2	2	—	1	—	6	4	2	2	2
TOTALS	53	79	12	20	13	18	17	24	11	17	18	37	18	13	10	10

AGE PERIODS

[illegible]

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the past 12 years,
1933—1944 inclusive.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup	25	69	55	58	70	169	177	65	179	114	81	56
Erysipelas	27	38	28	52	27	44	44	39	51	34	35	51
Scarlet fever	244	339	348	265	161	211	336	298	460	435	566	530
Enteric fever	3	—	4	—	7	6	3	7	38	2	3	7
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia	8 16	10 17	4 25	5 20	5 23	} 28		61	49	69	55	56 65
Measles	1296	886	204	2478	428	1430	441	3254	1388	1646	913	1526
Rotheln	20	20	12	75	13	35	29	859	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS:												
(a) Pulmonary	97	133	103	114	127	133	152	190	205	194	188	189
(b) Non-pulmonary	32	58	32	46	56	60	78	75	64	83	81	61
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	1	—	—	—	2	7	40	134	114	18	12
Polio-myelitis.....	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7	9	12	14	16	9	10	11	9	9	11	7
Encephalitis letnargica	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	1783	1582	829	3128	935	2128	1339	4889	2600	2689	1952	2505

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during 1944 was fairly satisfactory. Measles again showed a rise and it is extremely difficult to exercise any satisfactory control on the disease. Constant visiting of contacts helps to keep it in check but with the present evacuation problem it is almost impossible to prevent contact.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 530 cases notified and no deaths. 429 cases were isolated in hospital and all recovered. The infection on the whole is mild and complications comparatively few.

Diphtheria.—56 cases were notified and there were no deaths. The figure again shows a drop from the previous 8 years and I think there is distinct evidence that the effect of immunisation is becoming apparent. A small number of children are admitted who have been immunised and in them the disease is usually mild and without complications.

PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA

During the year the work of the immunisation clinic continued satisfactorily and a total of 1,661 children were immunised. Constant endeavour is made to induce mothers to bring the younger children to the clinic for the treatment and on the whole the response is good.

Since the scheme started in 1935, the number of persons immunised, calculating age as at 31st December, 1944, is as follows:—

Under 5 years	.....	.....	3,057
Over 5 and under 15	.....	.....	13,081
Over 15	.....	.....	4,021
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	20,159
			<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying table gives the details of all children immunised in age groups since the inception of the scheme.

Measles.—There was again a rise in the incidence of measles, 1,526 cases being notified. There were two deaths. 135 of the cases were treated in hospital

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—68 cases were notified. 39 cases were treated in hospital and there was one death.

1,376 cases of **Chicken-pox** and 322 cases of **Whooping Cough** were reported. One baby with whooping cough died.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives the number of Notifications of Tuberculosis during the year, and the deaths occurring as shown from the Notification Register, both analysed according to age groups:—

AGE PERIODS	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS				NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS			
	Notifications		Deaths		Notifications		Deaths	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	1
5 to 10	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	1
10 to 15	1	2	—	—	1	6	—	1
15 to 20	3	6	1	3	4	4	1	1
20 to 25	8	23	6	4	3	—	—	—
25 to 35	25	14	7	4	4	5	—	—
35 to 45	32	11	8	6	1	5	—	—
45 to 55	20	7	20	5	1	3	—	1
55 to 65	16	5	9	3	—	1	1	—
65 and upwards	4	1	3	5	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	109	69	54	30	22	36	6	6

Notifications.—During the year the total number of cases of tuberculosis notified was 236 (178 pulmonary and 58 non-pulmonary). Of these 157 (116 pulmonary and 41 non-pulmonary) were primary notifications and 79 (62 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary) were supplementary notifications, made up as follows:—18 from death returns, 15 lost cases returned and 46 transferred from other areas.

Mortality.—During the year the number of deaths registered as tuberculosis was 78 (67 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary). The total number of deaths certified as due to tuberculosis who had not previously been notified, was 15 (9 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary).

It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the Acts for the compulsory isolation of cases of tuberculosis.

Notification Register.—The usual careful record of the movements and disposal of patients on the register during the year has been kept. This ensures that at all times the register gives a true picture of the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough.

The following table shows the fluctuation of patients during the year and the number on the register at the beginning and end of the period:—

	Remaining on Register, 31/12/43	Notifications including Inward Transfers	Died	Recovered	Transferred	Lost Trace	Altered diagnosis.	Remaining at 31/12/44
Pulmonary tuberculosis (Males)	255	109	54	10	22	6	5	267
(Females)	226	69	30	16	17	9	5	218
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Males)	120	22	6	24	4	3	1	104
(Females)	112	36	6	12	4	3	3	120
TOTALS	713	236	96	62	47	21	14	709

During the year 201 cases were “written off” the Dispensary Register:—

62 as recovered.
 36 transferred to other areas.
 35 lost trace of, and
 68 died.

Of the 709 cases on the Notification Register at the end of the year, 633, or 89·2% were attending the Dispensary. This figure is again tending to rise due to the stabilising of the population and to the fewer Service cases notified. These latter, of course, never attended the Dispensary of the Local Authority until discharged from the Forces. There are a few private cases who attend their own doctor and if necessary, go to private Sanatoria. Reports on the progress of these cases are received from their doctor from time to time.

Sputa Examinations.—During the year 1,484 sputum examinations were made at the Laboratory at the Municipal Health Centre. 156 were found to be *Positive* for Tuberculosis.

X-ray Examinations.—The number of X-ray examinations again shows a rise. During the year 1,968 examinations were carried out.

Sunlight Treatment.—As previously, certain tubercular cases were given ultra-violet radiation, general or local. During the year 250 new cases were treated, and in all 3,722 exposures were given. In addition, 168 exposures to local lesions were given by the Kromayer Lamp.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—This Clinic is now working to full capacity and is serving an excellent purpose. Many cases remain ambulant who would otherwise have to be in sanatorium. There is again a material rise in the number of cases receiving A.P. treatment.

69 patients (32 male and 37 female) were treated. Of these 11 (5 male and 6 female) were induced for the first time. Refills are given at varying intervals according to individual need. In all, 954 refills were given during the year.

Necessitous Cases.—Extra nourishment is given to certain cases who are on domiciliary treatment. This at present takes the form of extra milk. During the year 105 cases were on Ancillary treatment.

Home Visitation.—Except in cases where a desire to the contrary is expressed, all notified cases are visited at home by the tuberculosis officer or nurse. During the year the two tuberculosis Nurses have paid the following visits:—

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Primary visits	163	54	217
Subsequent visits	2,873	1,756	4,629
Special visits to contacts .....	.....	.....	123
Special visits to observation cases .....	.....	.....	48
Death enquiries .....	.....	.....	44
			<hr/> 5,061 <hr/>

In addition, many cases were visited at their homes by the Tuberculosis Officer, chiefly in consultation with the family doctor.

The Dispensary.—The arrangements for the Dispensary are as in previous years. Three Clinics are held weekly at which the Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurses are in attendance.

During the year, 1,286 cases, excluding "contacts," were examined at the Dispensary, and there were 4,832 attendances. Of the 1,286 cases dealt with, 748 were new cases, and of these 136 (101 pulmonary and 35 non-pulmonary) were diagnosed as suffering from active tuberculosis. 612 cases were found free of tubercular disease. This latter figure is an indication of the co-operation between the Dispensary and the local general practitioners, and is most gratifying. Practically all cases seen at the Dispensary are sent by the family doctor, and a full report is sent to the doctor of the Tuberculosis Officer's findings.

Contacts.—As in previous years all contacts of proved cases are encouraged to attend the Dispensary for examination, and considerable numbers take advantage of this service. Early diagnosis of disease is essential if the best results of treatment are to be obtained.

During the year 298 contacts were examined, of which 178 were new cases. There were 388 attendances. Three cases were found suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary disease,

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment Allowances—Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T.—Payment of treatment allowances under the above Memorandum were continued during the year. At the beginning of the year 50 patients (39 males and 11 females) were receiving allowances. During the year 45 new cases (37 males and 8 females) were granted allowances—a total of 95 patients therefore receiving benefits during the year.

The cases remaining at the end of the year were 45 (37 males and 8 females). The expenditure involved was £4,301. 17s. 4d.

Sanatorium Treatment.—The opening of Annexe A at the Victoria Hospital in August, 1943, has materially helped in reducing our waiting list of tubercular patients requiring Sanatorium treatment. There are still, however, too many patients for whom beds cannot be found quickly. Other Sanatorium treatment continues as previously, and every opportunity of getting beds in Sanatoria administered by other Authorities is taken.

The following table shows the admission and discharge of patients from the various Sanatoria during the year.

	In residence, 1st January, 1944	Ad- mitted during year	Discharged during year			Re- main- ing 31st Dec., 1944
			Im- proved	<i>In statu quo</i>	Died	
Blackpool Sanatorium	11	53	22	17	14	11
*Annexe "A," Victoria Hospital	13	73	40	13	17	16
Heath Charnock	—	1	—	—	—	1
Westmorland Sanatorium Rufford Pulmonary Hospital	15	23	21	4	1	12
Crossley Sanatorium	—	3	—	1	—	2
Liverpool Sanatorium	2	2	2	—	—	2
Leasowe Open-air Hospital	2	6	5	1	—	2
Papworth Hall	5	8	4	4	—	5
Wrightington Hospital	2	—	—	—	—	2
Robert Jones' Hospital	1	2	3	—	—	—
Vale Royal Abbey Sanatorium	2	13	2	7	—	6
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oubas House Sanatorium	4	2	4	1	—	1
Royal Infirmary, Preston	—	1	—	—	—	1
Royal Infirmary, Manchester	—	1	—	1	—	—
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool	—	1	1	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital, Blackpool	—	3	2	1	—	—
David Lewis Hospital	—	2	1	1	—	—
Nayland Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hign Carley Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	—	—
Frimley Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	60	196	110	51	33	62

* N.B.—7th June, 1944—Annexe "A" closed to female patients and opened for Males—(8 from Sanatorium), 11 females transferred to Sanatorium.

Appended is a further table showing the work of the Dispensary as built up from the Quarterly Reports submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Return relating to the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year ending 31st December, 1944

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of the year	212	193	9	11	30	45	81	58	242	238	90	69	639
(2) Transfers from Authorities of areas outside that of the Council or Board during the year	25	11	—	1	—	1	2	2	25	12	2	3	42
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year	7	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	9	7	1	—	17
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	30	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	30	21	1	1	53
(2) Class T.B. plus	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	23	—	—	48
(3) Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	7	12	4	12	7	12	4	12	35
C.—Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as—													
(1) Recovered	10	14	—	2	9	4	15	8	19	18	15	10	62
(2) Dead (all causes)	40	23	—	2	1	—	—	2	41	23	—	4	68
(3) Removed to other areas	14	16	1	1	1	2	1	—	15	18	2	1	36
(4) For other reasons	8	14	1	1	1	3	2	5	9	17	3	6	35
D.—Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year	227	188	8	7	27	49	70	57	254	237	78	64	633

Laboratory Facilities.—The arrangements for the examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens are as in previous years. Examinations are done:—

- (a) at the Municipal Health Centre,
- (b) at the Department of Pathology at the Victoria Hospital, and
- (c) at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester University.

Last year the Laboratory at the Victoria Hospital was re-organised by the Ministry of Health as an Area Laboratory.

Specimens examined at the Municipal Health Centre:—

Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,252
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540
Smears for gonococci	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
Urine for tubercle, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
					<hr/>
					4,750
					<hr/>

Specimens examined at the Department of Pathology, Victoria Hospital, Blackpool:—

Throat swabs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Sputa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Faeces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Urine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Widals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cerebro-spinal fluids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Smears for gonococci	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Blood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Prostrate secretions (gonococci)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
						<hr/>
						989
						<hr/>

Specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester University:—

Wassermann tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,603
G.C.F. tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281
Kahn tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
						<hr/>
						1,917
						<hr/>

Isolation Hospital.—The following table gives the number of patients admitted to and discharged from the Isolation Hospital during the year. These are classified under various disease headings:

**The NUMBER OF CASES OF VARIOUS DISEASES TREATED
AT THE SANATORIUM FOR THE YEAR 1944.**

		Remaining in at end of 1943	Admitted during 1944	Discharged during 1944	Died during 1944	Average stay of non-fatal cases	Average stay of fatal cases	Remaining in at end of 1944
Scarlet fever.....	M. F.	16 24	177 242	178 237	— —	31 31	— —	15 29
Diphtheria	M. F.	4 13	15 39	18 46	— —	63 54	— —	1 6
Enteric fever	M. F.	— —	2 4	2 3	— —	28 69	— —	— 1
Measles	M. F.	— —	77 65	67 60	1 1	16 14	18 11	9 4
Puerperal fever and pyrexia		2	39	41	—	25	—	—
Erysipelas	M. F.	1 1	8 14	7 15	2 —	12 20	5 —	— —
Phthisis	M. F.	11 —	22 33	24 19	8 5	60 55	29 75	1 9
Other diseases	M. F.	3 8	134 205	126 198	8 8	16 15	4 7	3 7
TOTALS		83	1076	1041	33	—	—	85

Hospitals.—The hospitals provided or subsidised by the Corporation are as follows:—

- (1) One isolation hospital for the treatment of general infectious diseases and tuberculous cases. There is accommodation for 120 beds.
- (2) One hospital for smallpox cases, situated at Elswick, and used jointly by the Corporations of Blackpool, Preston, Lytham St. Annes, and the Councils of the Fylde District.

Ambulance Facilities.—The ambulance facilities for the district are as follows:—

For Infectious Cases—Two motor ambulances kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For Maternity Cases—One motor ambulance kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For non-Infectious Cases, Accidents, etc.—Three motor ambulances kept and administered by the Corporation Transport Department.

Infectious Diseases.—Two whole-time general and fever-trained Nurses are employed by the Health Department to visit and advise in the nursing of cases of infectious disease. They work under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Inquiries into cases of infectious disease and subsequent visits by nurses and inspectors	3,055
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	1,379
Houses disinfected after cases of tuberculosis	79
Other premises disinfected	167
Isolation notices served upon school managers	2,908
Isolation notices served upon school attendance officers	2,908
Other notices served on school managers with regard to infectious disease	2,831
Other notices to householders with regard to infectious disease	2,831
Other notices to school attendance officers	2,831
Notices to Free Library with regard to infectious diseases	3,106

GENERAL HOSPITAL PROVISION

There is one voluntary hospital named the Victoria Hospital within the borough, the number of beds available being 500.

The General Superintendent of the hospital has been good enough to supply me with the following statement of the numbers of In- and Out-patients treated during the year.

In-patients:

Number of patients admitted during the year	6,171
Average number of days each patient was resident	17·73

Out-patients:

Number of out-patient attendances during the year	72,744
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The Out-patient statistics may be divided as follows:—

	New Patients	Renewed Attendances
Medical	1,643	1,709
Surgical	1,407	853
Ante-natal (Obstetrics)	165	1,213
Radium	125	1,107
Orthopaedic	2,321	6,497
Ophthalmic	753	1,449
Aural	1,286	1,716
Dental	61	59
Gynaecological	598	408

Casualty Department:

New patients	5,469
Post casualties	6,637

Department of Radiography:

Total number of patients	6,464
Total number of radiographs	16,865
Total number of screenings	4,007

Department of Physio-therapy:

Total number of patients' attendances	13,316
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Department of Pathology:

Total number of units examined	32,985
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Operating Theatres:

Major operations	4,388
Minor operations	728

Medical Relief by Social Welfare Committee:

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the work of providing indoor and outdoor medical relief was taken over by the Corporation.

The Borough is divided into three Districts:—
North, Central, and South.

Doctors Lucas, Hyde, and Kelly are the Medical Officers of the districts respectively.

I regret to report the death of Dr. Loudon in the early part of the year. Dr. Kelly was appointed in his place.

For the purpose of indoor medical relief under the Local Government Act, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Lancashire County Council for the Infirmary at Kirkham to continue to be used for the treatment of Blackpool cases. The Institution is under the management and control of the Lancashire County Council, and the area served by it comprises:—

Blackpool, Lytham St. Annes, Kirkham, Poulton,
Thornton, Fleetwood, and the Fylde Rural
District,

with a combined area of 67,509 acres, and a population of 170,625 (1931 census). The available accommodation in the Infirmary is as follows:—

Men	.....	.....	.....	68 beds.
Women	.....	.....	.....	69 „
Children	.....	.....	.....	3 „
Total	.....	.....	.....	<u>140</u> „

In addition there is accommodation for six maternity cases.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF OUT-RELIEF (NON-MEDICAL) ON
THE 31st MARCH, 30th JUNE, 30th SEPTEMBER, AND 31st DECEMBER,
1944.

Quarter ended	Men	Women	Children	No. of Families
31st March, 1944:				
North	39	61	30	84
Central	36	58	29	76
South	22	56	53	66
TOTAL	97	175	112	226
30th June, 1944:				
North	44	56	43	82
Central	32	46	23	62
South	29	63	55	76
TOTAL	105	165	121	220
30th September, 1944:				
North	39	51	25	77
Central	24	49	25	62
South	29	58	48	70
TOTAL	92	158	98	209
31st December, 1944:				
North	38	59	37	80
Central	35	71	37	88
South	37	69	62	82
TOTAL	110	199	136	250

District Nursing.—Six district nurses are employed by the Health Department of the Corporation, and their whole time is occupied in district nursing amongst the sick poor of the town. As far as possible they act under the direction of the Medical Practitioners in charge of the cases, but in many instances, as in chronic bedridden cases, no doctor is in attendance. In these circumstances the nurses receive their instructions from me or act on their own initiative. Their work is of much value, is very highly appreciated by the public, and has been fully utilised.

During the year the large total of 16,724 visits were paid by them.

Ladies' Sick Poor Association.—This organisation—a quite voluntary one—has provided help and assistance in 651 cases during the year, and again demonstrates the absolute necessity of the work of alleviating the needy and distressed. The help given has been in the supply of nourishments, and in several cases

surgical appliances have been provided to doctors' orders, invalid chairs have been loaned, and other assistance which the Association is able to render. Owing to difficulties of transport and premises being requisitioned for war purposes, the convalescent branch of the work has been somewhat restricted, but it is hoped to extend the service over a wider area when the war is over.

PUBLIC VACCINATION

Your Medical Officer of Health is Chief Public Vaccination Officer for the town, and Executive Vaccination Officer for the Northern District since 1932.

The Public Vaccinators for the three areas of the Borough are:—
Doctors Lucas, Hyde, and Kelly, respectively.

I regret to report the death of Dr. J. G. Loudon, who for many years was Public Vaccinator for the Southern District.

The following are details extracted from the annual returns which I have forwarded to the Registrar General, and relate to the year 1st January, to the 31st December, 1943:—

Number of births returned in Birth Lists Sheets as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466
Number successfully vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
Number insusceptible of vaccination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Number in respect of whom statutory declaration of conscientious objection have been received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	804
Number who died unvaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Number postponed by medical certificate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Removals to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been notified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382
Removals to places unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491
Number of these births remaining on 31st January, 1945, either duly entered in Vaccination Register or temporarily accounted for in Report Book	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275

It will be noted from the above figures that only 15·8% of all births returned during the year 1943 were successfully vaccinated, while 32·6% made Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection.

While every effort is made through the Clinics and elsewhere to impress on parents their obligations regarding vaccination, it is obvious that they try to avoid it if at all possible. It would appear that a voluntary system as in the case of Diphtheria Immunisation would lead to greater numbers being vaccinated.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The work carried out under this branch of our Social Service is of a very varied nature and may be reported under various headings:—

(1) **Inspection of Registered Midwives.**—There are on the Register 13 midwives in private practice. An attempt is made to visit them at least four times a year, one of the visits being by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. At present, however, owing to pressure of work and shortage of staff the aim cannot be fully carried out. During the year 46 visits were paid.

On these occasions the Midwives' bags, appliances, registers, etc., are examined and they are advised of any faults, etc.

It is very gratifying to report that the relationship and co-operation between the midwives and the visiting officers is of a very cordial nature, and a considerable amount of mutual benefit can be obtained. Midwives are compensated when they are temporarily suspended owing to infectious diseases, or when their patients are removed to the Maternity Home.

(2) **Municipal Midwifery Service.**—There are six Municipal Midwives employed by the Corporation under the Midwives Act, 1936. Full details of the Scheme may be found in the Annual Report for 1938.

During the year they attended 295 cases as Midwives and 110 cases as Maternity Nurses.

(3) **Emergency Maternity Homes.**—As in 1943 two Emergency Maternity Homes remained available for Blackpool and Evacuee patients at the beginning of the year. These were temporarily augmented for a brief period by the re-opening of the "Caledonian" and "Kimberley" Institutions on the 29th and 22nd July respectively. The former was again closed on the 7th October and the latter on the 24th of the same month.

Of the other establishments whose facilities form an integral part of the Service, the following Institutions remained open during the year or were put into commission or closed as circumstances dictated:—

REMAINED OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR:

Residential Nursery	.....	.....	.....	Wood Street Mission
Skin Hospital	.....	.....	.....	Old Red Lion Hotel
Ante and Post-natal Hostel (ex-Service women)	.....	.....	.....	59, Holmfield Road

PUT INTO OR OUT OF COMMISSION DURING
YEAR:

	OPEN	CLOSED
Residential Nursery, 225, Whitegate Drive	26. 7.44	—
Residential (Short-stay) Nursery, Bispham Holiday Camp	30. 8.44	7.10.44
Post-natal Hostel, 225, Whitegate Drive	30. 8.44	16.10.44
Staff Billet, Bispham Holiday Camp (Residential Nursery):		
"Beach Lawn," 302, Queen's Drive	30. 8.44	7.10.44
Post-natal Hostel, 81/83, Read's Avenue	10. 9.44	14.10.44
Post-natal Hostel, 214, Whitegate Drive	—	29. 4.44
Ante and Post-natal Hostel, "Grey-stones," Lytham Road	22. 7.44	—

(4) **Ante-natal Supervision.**—Four ante-natal clinics are held weekly, one of which is for patients booking accommodation for confinement at the Maternity Home. The work also comprises visitation of patients in their own homes by the Health Visitors or, if necessary, by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

The attendances at the Clinic during the year were as follows:—

	First Visit.	Subsequent Visits.
General Ante-natal Clinics	825	3,996
Maternity Home Clinic	881	3,044
Totals	<u>1,706</u>	<u>7,040</u>

(5) **Dental Treatment.**—A scheme is in operation whereby the Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-natal Clinics may send patients to one of three dentists, appointed by the Health Committee, for dental treatment, which they could not otherwise have afforded. During the year 39 patients were treated and the actual cost to the Corporation was £83. 16s. 6d.

(6) **Provision of Home Helps.**—During the year 13 cases were provided with Home Help. It is almost impossible to obtain suitable persons for the work in spite of every endeavour.

(7) **Provision of Medical Assistance or Attendance of Midwife at Confinement.**—Financial help is given by the Health Committee, in appropriate cases, to assist patients to pay the doctor's or midwife's fee, in whole or in part. All cases are carefully investigated as to need. During the year, fees were paid as follows:—

Full doctors' fees	18
Part doctors' fees	14
Full midwives' fees	5
Part midwives' fees	7

(8) **Provision of Residential Accommodation for Maternity Cases.**—As in previous years, Blackpool patients have been admitted to the Maternity Homes under the Ministry of Health Emergency Maternity Home Scheme, and a financial adjustment arrived at with the Ministry.

All cases are kept under close supervision during the ante-natal period and if necessary admitted to the Home for rest and treatment of any abnormality. This is of great importance, as it is often very easy to correct abnormalities before confinement but difficult afterwards. Again it is to be noted that there is an increase in the number of patients desirous of having their babies in an institution.

The following figures show the details of the work done in the Maternity Home during the year:—

Number of cases admitted	.....	884
Number of cases confined	.....	815
Number of cases attended (a) by midwife	.....	729
(b) by doctor	.....	86
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	.....	32
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	.....	27
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed whilst in the Institution	.....	61
Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	.....	13
Number of maternal deaths	.....	2
Number of infant deaths	.....	15
Number of stillbirths	.....	17

All cases of puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and pemphigus are transferred immediately to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for isolation and treatment.

Among the cases admitted the following abnormalities were met and dealt with:—

Caesarean section	.....	12
Forceps delivery	.....	71
Ante-partum haemorrhage	.....	9
Post-partum haemorrhage	.....	14
Ruptured perineum	.....	334
Episiotomy	.....	81
Adherent placenta	.....	8
Breech delivery	.....	51
Premature labour	.....	58
Induction of labour	.....	103
Albuminuria	.....	75
Eclampsia	.....	2
Hyperemesis gravidarum	.....	—
Pyelitis	.....	5
Abortion	.....	4
Ante-natal rest	.....	14

(9) **Post-natal Clinic.**—This clinic is held at the Health Centre once a week. During the year 395 patients were seen, examined and advised.

(10) **Infant Welfare Clinics.**—There is continued high attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres. The babies are weighed and examined periodically by the Medical Officer and a continuous record kept of their progress. If necessary treatment is recommended and advice given. In suitable cases dried milk is supplied, either free or at cost price. During the year 26,974 packets of dried milk were dispensed, of which 471 were free and 356 at less than cost price.

There were 1,854 first visits paid by children to the clinics and the attendances totalled 22,387.

(11) **Home Visitation.**—Under both the Ante-natal and the Infant Welfare schemes visits are paid regularly by the Health Visitors to the patients in their own homes. These visits are of great value in that they give an opportunity to the visitor to observe the home conditions and to enable them to give advice on many and various points in regard to the rearing of the children.

During the year the following visits were paid:—

(a) To expectant mothers: .

First visits	1,019
Total visits	2,870

(b) To children under 1 year of age:

First visits	1,863
Total visits	8,875

(c) To children between 1—5 years:

Total visits	13,090
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(12) **Orthopaedic Scheme.**—The Health Committee continues to participate in the Orthopaedic Scheme of the Lancashire County Council and during the year 25 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist.

(13) **Registration of Nursing Homes.**—There were eleven nursing homes on the register at the end of 1944. No orders refusing registration were made.

The following is a list of the registered homes, together with the number of beds available:—

Address of Nursing Home	Beds		Remarks
	Maternity	Other	
22, Moore Street	5	4	10 beds allocated as required.
46, Sherbourne Road	3	8	
230, Hornby Road	—	—	
160, Reads Avenue	3	3	
412, Lytham Road	2	6	
254, Waterloo Road	—	8	
333, Lytham Road	—	1	
151, Read's Avenue	1	—	
26, Leys Road	5	2	
13, Burgate	1	—	
35, Fenton Road	2	—	
Total Homes on Register—11	22	32	10

(14) **Infant Life Protection.**—Before a child is boarded-out a visit is paid to the prospective foster parent by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, to ascertain the suitability of the person and her home. Further visits are paid at regular intervals by the Health Visitors. 294 such visits were made during the year.

Number of children on Register at end of 1943	39
Number of applications received during 1944	29
Number of applications granted by Health Committee	27
Number of applications not granted	2
Number of children returned to parents during year	15
Number of children legally adopted during year	5
Number of children who died during year	—
Number of children who attained age of 9 years	2
Number of children transferred to other towns, etc.	3
Number of children remaining on Register at end of 1944	41

(15) **Dental Work for Children.**—As in previous years, this work has been carried out by three local dentists appointed part-time by the Health Committee. Treatment mainly consists of extractions but conservative treatment is given where necessary. During the year 12 children were treated.

(16) **Birth Control Clinic.**—Patients attending this clinic are those certified by the Medical Officer as suffering from ailments of a major nature, which would make a further confinement a danger to their lives. Advice is not given on purely economic grounds. During the year 31 cases were advised and they made 98 attendances.

(17) **Investigation of Maternal Deaths.**—These investigations are carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. During the year there were eight maternal deaths, four from puerperal sepsis and four from other causes. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 3·8 per 1,000 total births.

(18) **Light Treatment Scheme.**—The Sunlight Clinic continues to function fully. Considerable benefit is gained from a judicious use of Ultra-Violet and Infra-Red Ray Therapy. Treatment for various conditions is given to expectant and nursing mothers and to children. A course of treatment is about 10 exposures.

Maternity and Child Welfare:		No. of Exposures.	
Ante-natal:	General U.V.L.	.....	1,839
	Radiant Heat .....	.....	214
Post-natal:	General U.V.L.	.....	262
	Radiant Heat .....	.....	31
Babies and Toddlers:			
	General U.V.L.	.....	5,329
	Massage .....	.....	12
Miscellaneous:			
	General U.V.L.	.....	513
	Radiant Heat .....	.....	213
Total attendances .....		.....	8,413

(19) **Day Nurseries.**—Experience has proved that the establishment of these Nurseries has been a boon to women desirous of augmenting their husband's Service pay by working and concurrently assisting the national war effort, particularly when through force of circumstances they have had to share living accommodation with relatives or other families, thus lightening the domestic burden.

The Matron of the six Day Nurseries has her office base at the Municipal Health Centre, and she is responsible for the general supervision of the nurseries and the engagement of staff. Each nursery is under the control of a Sister-in-charge, and a "domestic" is also assigned to each of these premises. Charges for admission of children are on a sliding scale according to the financial circumstances of the individual case. The following table shows the number of children admitted and discharged from the nurseries during the year, and the daily average attendances:—

Nursery	Admitted	Discharged
Caunce Street	62	71
Claremont Park	104	100
Glastonbury Avenue	97	95
Lostock Gardens	87	71
Lytham Road	94	82
Coronation Street	35	29
Daily Average Attendance	Under 2 years	2—5 years
Caunce Street	14·0	24·9
Claremont Park	12·5	20·5
Glastonbury Avenue	12·1	23·3
Lostock Gardens	8·2	24·2
Lytham Road	9·8	23·7
Coronation Street	Nil	16·7

TABLE SHOWING VISITS, ATTENDANCES, AT CLINICS, MILK SUPPLY, ETC.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
A. <i>Visits by Health Visitors:</i>										
Births: First visits	1188	1294	1261	1204	1535	1218	1572	1707	1865	1863
Subsequent visits	5966	5355	5648	5841	7050	6584	6275	6793	7020	7012
Expectant mothers: First visits	652	652	696	728	1885	803	1148	1110	1082	1019
Subsequent visits	2129	2216	2148	2417	4829	2372	1817	1880	1595	1851
Stillbirths	50	57	44	60	48	40	50	49	44	46
Deaths	49	53	60	39	43	64	63	86	82	66
Puerperal fever	8	14	4	5	30	10	6	4	2	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	17	63	16	4	5	5	2	6	5	7
Midwives	184	194	224	190	90	106	82	150	39	46
Female outworkers	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Children other than newly born	10380	10386	10567	10905	17990	13780	11863	12576	14871	13090
TOTALS	20625	20284	20668	21393	33505	24982	22879	24361	26605	25009
B. <i>Attendances at clinics:</i>										
Expectant mothers: First visits	694	1064	871	828	1767	1015	1251	1269	1617	1706
Subsequent visits	3066	3930	3820	4594	6994	5055	5760	6236	6807	7040
Children: First visits	1044	982	714	947	1486	1517	1400	1360	1616	1854
Subsequent visits	13682	16327	14889	16027	20057	16395	15969	16024	19045	20533
TOTALS	18486	22303	20294	22396	30304	23982	24380	24889	28885	31133
C. <i>Supply of dried milk (packets):</i>										
Supplied free	3824	5633	1368	976	771	608	361	796	701	122
At reduced charges	5054	7262	3317	2976	3206	2788	909	1921	1964	1366
At net actual price	1242	2289	997	1282	2403	2810	5021	9919	20745	25486
TOTALS	10120	15184	5682	5234	6380	6206	6291	12636	23410	26974
D. <i>Provision of doctors and midwives:</i>										
Full midwives' fee granted	56	68	44	6	—	4	7	8	1	5
Half midwives' fee granted	48	43	25	20	3	147	78	53	18	7
Full doctor's fee granted	83	31	60	70	77	49	37	20	21	18
Half doctor's fee granted	30	63	60	37	47	28	31	24	32	14

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE MUNICIPAL SERVICE

All entrants to the Local Government Service in the Borough are medically examined at the Health Centre, and a certificate of fitness, or otherwise, sent in each case to the Department concerned. During the year 1,408 examinations were carried out.

VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME

Full details of this scheme were embodied in the Annual Report for 1938. Clinics are held each day of the week at the Health Centre, four for males and two for females.

During the year 802 new cases were examined at the Clinic, and of these 537 were found to be suffering from one of the Venereal Diseases. This shows an increase of 268 over the previous year.

The table on page 39 gives the return relating to all patients treated during the past ten years.

CREMATION

The new Crematorium at Carleton was opened in September, 1935, and in accordance with Statutory Rules and Orders, M.1016, your Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Referee, and your Tuberculosis Officer was appointed Deputy Medical Referee.

The number of certificates issued during 1944 was 891.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

			1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
NEW CASES	SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA OTHERS	Male	39	44	35	36	33	37	59	111	74	53	
		Female	20	36	33	23	30	36	60	36	60	50	63
		Male	189	191	154	192	170	140	115	132	115	101	231
		Female	34	48	29	39	41	50	24	61	24	43	190
		Male	113	98	104	126	88	67	123	92	123	190	132
	Female	45	65	46	41	78	69	69	69	49	117	133	
	TOTALS		440	482	401	457	440	399	449	482	575	802	
CURED	SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA OTHERS	Male	5	10	7	4	1	1	—	1	4	1	
		Female	1	6	8	3	1	3	—	—	—	2	7
		Male	69	85	48	84	32	31	10	23	23	22	24
		Female	6	16	9	10	5	11	19	12	12	8	30
		Male	119	99	105	124	80	73	74	95	95	153	97
	Female	53	63	46	48	46	90	68	68	38	72	132	
	TOTALS		253	279	223	273	165	209	171	169	261	291	
CEASED ATTENDING before completion of treatment	SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA OTHERS	Male	43	43	70	61	47	29	41	60	88	67	
		Female	21	36	37	29	29	32	31	30	30	23	43
		Male	230	200	203	176	211	97	86	66	66	56	116
		Female	36	36	46	21	38	27	37	14	19	19	94
		Male	1	2	—	—	2	—	4	11	11	16	50
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	19	
	TOTALS		331	317	356	287	327	185	201	181	215	389	
NON-RESIDENTS INCLU- DED IN ABOVE	SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA OTHERS		23	16	33	31	26	30	35	35	39	39	
			121	62	85	115	50	58	24	66	30	30	46
			—	—	—	—	—	30	37	37	39	79	66
	TOTALS		144	78	118	146	76	118	138	108	148	151	
ATTENDANCES	TO MEDICAL OFFICERS IRRIGATIONS, ETC.		6900	7028	6076	6397	5455	4761	5431	7634	6014	6733	
			14475	16651	13338	17860	12165	8210	6983	3003	6313	5128	
	TOTALS		21375	23679	19414	24257	17620	12971	12414	10637	12327	11861	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply.—This is under the jurisdiction of the Fylde Water Board. The water is an upland surface water of a soft nature. The gathering ground is a good one, and is thoroughly safeguarded from all risk of animal pollution, and the water is now laid on to every inhabited part of the Borough.

Samples are taken for bacteriological analysis, and the Engineer to the Board has been good enough to furnish me with the reports received during the year. All the samples were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE OF THE BOROUGH

The Sewerage System was fully described in the Annual Report for 1938.

In the Borough there are 59,296 water-closets and 323 pail closets. There are only three cesspools emptied regularly by the Cleansing Department, but in outlying parts of the district a large number of unsatisfactory tanks exist. Those have overflows into watercourses which give rise to insanitary conditions. The rate of progress in the abolition of these conditions is dependent upon the construction of the new sewers in the northern and southern portions of the Borough, but there is little hope of such work being done during the War.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This is carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation.

I am informed by the Director of Public Cleansing that the work of refuse collection still continues to be interfered with to some extent by the further "call-up" of man-power to the Services, but despite this, refuse was removed from all premises at requisite intervals.

The civilian population still continues to be augmented by the influx of troops, and evacuees from the bombed areas, whilst there is also some influx of holiday-makers during the summer months.

Thus the tonnage to be collected continues to be in excess of pre-war. Special collections of salvage material continue in operation with satisfactory results.

The refuse collected is dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works, and during the year this amounted to 34,567 tons, whilst in addition 7,402 tons were tipped away, and 1,254 tons of night-soil were removed.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.—This is under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has submitted to me the following statistical statement of the work carried out by him and the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Building permits visits	180
Military billet inspections	2,982
Evacuation visits, requisitioned houses, munition workers' billets, etc.	2,806
Complaints received	1,673
Visits and inspections	21,928

FULLY INSPECTED:

New houses—

1st inspection:.....	Final inspection	Total	—
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Old houses—

1st inspection:.....	Final inspection	Total	—
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Basements	—
Temporary structures	3
Visits to shops (re-inspections)	23
Visits to houses and other premises	4,693
Inspections of work in progress	608
Re-inspection in relation to nuisance under notice	6,433
Inspections of basements (excluding above)	3
Inspections of temporary structures	263
Inspections of manure heaps	20
Inspections of sands	—
Inspections of common lodging houses	47
Inspections of back streets and passages	28
Inspections of offensive trades	4
Inspections of rats and mice	1,600
Inspections of factories and workshops	704
Inspections of bakehouses	273
Smoke observations	—
Visits by inspectors <i>re</i> I.D.	46
Visits <i>re</i> deaths	1

INSPECTION OF ASH RECEPTACLES:

Satisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Unsatisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Re-inspections under notice		.....	.....		.....		640
Notices served:		Verbal		P.N.		Council	
To abolish ashpits	.....	—		—		—
To provide galvanised bins		—		34			4
Letters to Borough Treasurer <i>re</i> vermin				.....			10
Number of ashpits abolished	.....		.....	.....			—
Number of galvanised bins provided	.....		.....	.....	.....		858
Number of informations laid	.....		.....	.....	.....		370
Notices served for the abatement of nuisances					.....		868
Verbal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Preliminary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465
Statutory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Sanitary defects repaired as per verbal notice					.....		249

Sanitary defects repaired as per preliminary notice	371
Sanitary defects repaired as per statutory notice	264
Number of houses where sanitary defects were found	711
Number of houses where sanitary defects were remedied	884

NEW HOUSES:

Satisfactory	—
Unsatisfactory on first test	—
Rendered satisfactory after first test	—

OLD HOUSES:

First test—satisfactory	9
First test—unsatisfactory	31
Tested during relaying	117
Final test satisfactory	34

DRAINS:

Relaid, disconnected and ventilated	48
Repaired, unblocked and cleansed	1,088
New gullies fixed	8
Soil pipes repaired or fixed	13
Cesspools abolished	16

WATER-CLOSETS:

New w.c.'s. fixed in lieu of privies, pail closets, defective w.c.'s., etc.	30
Repaired	47
Unblocked	12
Flushing fittings repaired and water provided	66
Privies abolished	1
New pails provided	—
Privies re-constructed	—
Pail closets abolished	3
Name and address of landlord inserted in rent book	—

WASTE PIPES:

Bath, lavatory, slopsink and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	3
New slop waste pipes fixed	12
New rainwater downpipes fixed	15
Rainwater pipes and roof gutters repaired	91
Slop waste pipe repaired	64
Water service pipes repaired, etc.	68

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS, ETC.:

Houses disinfested:

Cyanide	93
Sulphur	—
Insecticide	174
Other methods	117
Premises cleansed	19
New floors laid or repaired	88

New slop sinks fixed	14
New damp proof course fixed	1
Fire-ranges re-set, repaired or provided	112
Roof repaired	174
Back yards repaired	43
Back yards reformed with flags, concrete or asphalt	26
Back yard cleansed	4
Food store ventilated	—
Rooms ventilated	—
Food store provided	—
New handrail to stairs fixed	1
Dampness remedied	33
Overcrowding ceased—(see Special Report, page 4)	
Courts or passages reformed or repaired	—
Courts or passages cleansed	—
Watercourses cleansed	1
Accumulations removed	51
Animals removed from improper situations	17
Manure receptacles abolished	—
Manure receptacles repaired	—
Manure receptacles provided	—
Miscellaneous repairs	261
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc. reported to Cleansing Department	30
Back streets, manholes, gullies, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	7
Erections in yards, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	4

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES

Premises	Number of		
	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prose- cutions
Without mechanical power: FACTORIES (including laundries)	388	10	—
Mechanical power: FACTORIES (including laundries)	590	28	—
Without mechanical power: OTHER PREMISES (other than outworkers' premises	—	—	—
Total	978	38	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Not remedied 1943	Found	Remedied 1944	Not remedied 1944	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions
NUISANCES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 (Sections 1 to 7):—						
Want of cleanliness	129	63	86	106	—	—
Want of ventilation	4	1	—	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective drains	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances	24	—	—	24	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:						
Insufficient	16	9	7	18	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	24	14	20	18	—	—
Not separate for sexes	4	—	—	4	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT:						
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork)	15	10	22	3	—	—
Total	217	97	136	178	—	—

3.—HOMEWORK

Nature of Work	OUTWORKERS' LISTS—Section 107					
	Lists received from Employers					
	Twice in the year			Once in the year		
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers	
		Con- tractors	Work- men		Con- tractors	Work- men
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc.	—	2	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	—	—	—	—

Inspections of Outworkers' premises	2
Addresses of Outworkers received from other authorities	—
Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other authorities	—

4.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Factories on the Register (Section 8 (3)) at the end of the year:

	Mechanical Power	Non- Mechanical Power
Making of wearing apparel	103	55
Bakehouses	151	14
Other food and drinks	85	5
Building trades	66	9
Furniture.....	42	24
Conveyances and engineering	120	16
Laundries	19	—
Letterpress and photographic printing and bookbinding	34	9
Others	45	5
	<u>665</u>	<u>137</u>

5.—OTHER MATTERS

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, Sec. 128 (3b)	18
Other	5

It will be observed from the preceding tables that 978 visits were paid by the Inspectors during the year.

Offensive Trades.—The following exist in the Borough:—

Blood dried at public slaughter-house	—
Tripe boilers „ „	2
Gut scraper „ „	1
Hide, skin and fat depots at public slaughter- house	1
Fried fish shops	138

The business of a “fish fryer” was scheduled as an offensive trade under a Declaratory Order which came into operation on the 13th March, 1914, when licences were granted without limit of time. Under the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1925, licences were granted for the establishment of the business for a period of 12 months only. In 1930, a Declaratory Order was made, and from the 26th April of that year “Chip Potato” frying was scheduled as an offensive trade.

The number of businesses in each category was as follows:—

Pre-1914	Already established	.....	.....	.....	79
1914-1925	Without limit of time	.....	.....	.....	39
1925-1943	Subject to yearly renewal	.....	.....	.....	23
Total					141

During the year four new applications were dealt with and two were disapproved; consent was given to 18 renewals of existing licences. The net increase in the number of licences was nil, the total now being 138.

Common Lodging-houses.—Under the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1901, sec. 47, the common lodging-houses, previously existing were re-registered. These houses, with their accommodation, are as follows:—

Eden Street: 160 adults and 1 child.

Seed Street: 56 adults and 1 child.

Forty-seven visits of inspection were paid, and it was found on the whole that the lodging-houses were kept in a clean condition and managed satisfactorily.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Consistent and regular action has been taken in dealing with all complaints of rat-infested premises, and the method of extermination has been principally by poisoning, use of traps, dogs and ferrets, and gassing.

No proceedings were instituted under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Verminous Premises.—Houses disinfested numbered 384—an increase of 47 more than last year, but there was a reduction of 21 in the number of houses it was found necessary to disinfest by the cyanide gassing process.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses which have been fumigated:—

Year	Occupied		Unoccupied		Totals
1935	247	.....	108	355
1936	242	.....	104	346
1937	240	.....	122	262
1938	117	.....	65	182
1939	51	.....	68	119
1940	—	—	101
1941	—	—	43
1942	—	—	113
1943	—	—	114
1944	—	—	93

Sanitary Conditions of Theatres and Music Halls, etc.—There are within the Borough the following places of public entertainments:—

Cinemas	13
Cinemas (also used for Variety, etc.)	5
Variety, etc.	6
Ballrooms	5
Icedrome	1

The premises have not been inspected during the year.

From the point of view of public health the standard in this class of building is quite satisfactory.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934

Under this Act the duties imposed on the local authority are chiefly welfare provisions for young persons under 18 years of age. These have had to fall into abeyance for the duration of the war owing to the services of the Sanitary Staff being diverted to needs more essential to the national emergency.

MILK SUPPLY

The following is a list of the milk purveyors in the borough:—

Milk stores	4
Milk shops selling by retail	12
Dairymen's premises, not including farmers	62
Purveyors of milk	212
Purveyors of ice-cream	—
Purveyors of cream	—
Number of producers in the borough	30
Milk bars	—
Dairymen using registered dairies other than own premises	16

It will be noticed that the number of shops retailing loose milk continues to decrease.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.—The following licences were in operation at the end of the year 1944:—

(a) **PRODUCERS' LICENCES:**

Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	—
Accredited	8

(b) **LICENSED BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENTS:**

Tuberculin Tested—at farms	1
Accredited—at farms	3
Accredited—other premises	—
Pasteurised	3

(c) **DEALERS' LICENCES:**

Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	8
Accredited	2
Pasteurised	3

(d) SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES:

Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin				
Tested (Certified)	.....	.....	.....	2
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	2

Milk and Ice-cream Analysis.—The following statistics relate to the chemical and bacteriological examination of milk and ice-cream:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.—The number of milk samples taken was 101, of which six were below the limits prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 and 1939.

The average composition of the milk for the year was:—

Milk Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Water
3.55	8.84	87.61

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.—In addition 155 samples of ordinary milk were examined for the Methylene Blue Reduction and Coli test, and 26 samples failed to pass the test.

Comparing with the accredited standard, it will be observed that 26 or 17% contained bacteria below that standard.

The details are as follows:—

	Number of samples	Found to contain T.B.
Produced outside the borough	30	1
Produced inside the borough	82	1

SEDIMENT TESTS.—During the year no samples of milk were tested for dirt by means of the “Minit” Sediment Test.

GRADED MILKS.—The following table shows the results of samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1936:—

Grade of Milk	Outside the borough		Inside the borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) or Tuberculin Tested	25	4	9	2
Accredited	1	1	77	8
Pasteurised	10	6	21	12
Sterilised	2	—	6	—
Heat Treated	—	—	20	4

In addition the following samples were submitted for the Phosphotase Test:—

	Outside the borough		Inside the borough	
	Satis- factory	Not factory	Satis- factory	Not satisfactory
Pasteurised	16	—	31	—
Heat treated	—	—	21	—
Sterilised	2	—	6	—

ANIMAL INOCULATION

	Outside the borough		Inside the borough	
	Satis- factory	Not satis- factory	Satis- factory	Not satis- factory
T.T. or Certified	25	—	11	—
Accredited	1	1	55	—
Pasteurised	16	—	31	—
Sterilised	2	—	4	—
Heat treated	—	—	21	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The provisions of this Order are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Surgeons.

Other Foods.—The following is a list of shops in the borough where food is exposed for sale:—

Where butchers' meat is sold	223
Meat stalls	2
Fish shops	92
Grocery and provisions	48.5
Confectioners' shops	246
Restaurants, cafes and tea-rooms	221
Fruit shops	120
Tripe shops	74
Oyster stalls	10
Fish and chip shops	138

Slaughterhouses.—All animals for human food are slaughtered at the public abattoirs, which has been taken over by the Ministry of Food as a centralised slaughtering establishment for most of the district around. There are no private slaughterhouses in the borough.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cows	206	143	260	552	569	1172	2005	2301	2109	2532	2678
Heifers	4534	5141	5979	5985	5423	5902	3975	2433	2751	2299	2138
Bullocks	2162	2405	2608	2710	2444	2994	2318	2998	3895	3758	2435
Bulls	29	12	46	108	67	86	107	187	181	183	170
Calves	1404	1203	1216	1111	1045	957	4075	5034	8081	10444	9544
Sheep	70897	67706	71920	67878	69579	70649	73754	48261	62171	48843	45627
Pigs	3894	4199	4695	5528	4639	5905	8316	4192	1144	696	691
TOTAL	83126	80809	86724	83872	83766	87665	94550	65406	80332	68755	63283

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Return of work carried out under the above Order:—

Floor surfaces of cowshed re-formed	.....	2
Floor surfaces of cowshed repaired	.....	—
Further lighting of cowsheds	.....	—
Underdrawing of roofs of cowsheds	.....	—
Cowsheds abolished	.....	2
Dairy premises abolished	.....	2
Sterilisation equipment provided	.....	—
Minor repairs to cowsheds	.....	2
Walls of cowshed rendered with cement	.....	—
Milk coolers repaired	.....	—
New dairies established	.....	—

HOUSING

CARAVANS AND WOODEN STRUCTURES

It is not possible to furnish details of the numbers of occupants of wooden structures within the borough, due to the members of inspectorial staff of the Sanitary Section being engaged on duties directly concerned with the war efforts.

NUMBER OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

The Local Authority has been compelled to defer any action for the present because of World War II.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	117
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	.....	234
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	117
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	234

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including clearance areas)	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	116

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	362
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	50
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners.....	65
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	86
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	98
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

CLEARANCE AREAS

POSITION AT THE END OF 1944.

The present position with reference to these areas is as follows:

AREA	Number of Structures	Number of Persons Displaced	Date of Representation	REMARKS	
				Structures still Occupied	Others awaiting demolition
Waterloo Road No. 1	14	20	8-3-47 (C.P.O.)	1	2
Stanley Road No. 1.....	5	9	7-2-38	—	5
Common Edge Rd. No. 1	2	—	„	—	2
Common Edge Rd. No. 3	9	26	„	5	2
Daggers Hall Lane No. 1	9	13	„	1	7
Vicarage Lane No. 2	11	16	„	4	3
Abbey Road No. 2	2	4	„	1	1
Waterloo Road No. 2	5	4	„	4	1
Sedbergh Avenue No. 1	3	2	„	1	1
Bloomfield Road No. 1	13	24	„	3	1
Field Street No. 1	6	8	„	—	2
Harcourt Road No. 1	7	2	„	—	1
Layton Road No. 1.....	12	20	8-6-38	—	6
Little Layton No. 1	45	74	24-12-38	Awaiting confirmation by Ministry of Health	
Little Layton No. 2	5	9	„		
TOTALS	148	231	—	—	—

OVERCROWDING

As a direct result of the country's participation in the War against aggression on the Continent, and the consequent development of large-scale bombing raids directed by the enemy against towns and cities in an attempt to disrupt essential production and to interfere with the normal life of the people, the Government planned and executed a mass movement of population away from the main target areas to the less vulnerable parts of the country, of which Blackpool was regarded as one of the chief. The resultant influx into the town of great numbers of women and children led to the temporary suspension of measures designed to prevent overcrowding in boarding and apartment houses.

TEMPORARY OVERCROWDING LICENCES

Because of the seasonal nature of Blackpool's primary industry it has been customary to grant temporary licences for limited periods permitting occasional overcrowding during the summer, but this practice has been suspended during the War on account of the greatly increased population caused by the drafting of troops and evacuees into the town.

General Food Supply.—The following visits were paid during the year:—

Milkshops and dairies	.....	.....	.....	484
Cowsheds in the borough	.....	.....	.....	493
Cowsheds out of the borough	.....	.....	.....	—
Ice-cream stalls	.....	.....	.....	72
Ice-cream workshops	.....	.....	.....	72
Public slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	53
Other slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	—
Butchers' shops	.....	.....	.....	837
Other shops	.....	.....	.....	2820

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

INFORMAL			FORMAL	
Taken	Not genuine		Taken	Not genuine
—	—	Arrowroot	1	—
1	—	Baking powder	17	—
—	—	Bicarbonate of Soda	2	—
1	—	Butter	25	—
1	—	Bacon	2	—
1	—	Biscuits	—	—
1	1	Cake mixture	—	—
—	—	Cocoa	4	—
—	—	Coffee	17	—
1	—	Carbonate of magnesia	—	—
—	—	Cheese	2	—
—	—	Coffee and chicory	1	1
1	—	Cream of tartar	1	—
—	—	Dried egg	1	—
—	—	Egg, substitute powder	1	—
—	—	Frutella crystals	2	—
—	—	Fruit sundae	1	—
—	—	Gelatine	7	—
—	—	Golden raising powder	1	—
—	—	Ground ginger	7	—
—	—	Ground nutmeg	2	—
2	—	Gin and lime	—	—
—	—	Glycerine	1	—
1	—	Herrings, tinned	—	—
1	1	Jam	—	—
—	—	Junket powder	2	—
—	—	Lard	25	—
—	—	Luncheon meat	3	—
—	—	Lime juice (double) drink	1	1
—	—	Lime, lemon and soda	1	—
—	—	Margarine	25	—
1	—	Minced beef loaf	—	—
—	—	Milk	101	6
2	1	Milk (condensed)	—	—
—	—	Milk (malted)	1	—
—	—	Orange squash	2	1
1	—	Onions	—	—
1	—	Oats (rolled)	—	—
—	—	Pepper	7	—
1	1	Pea flour	—	—
1	—	Pie	—	—
—	—	Pork luncheon meat	1	—
1	—	Pudding mixture	—	—
—	—	Potted meat	1	—
—	—	Sausage	8	1
—	—	Sausage meat	1	—
1	—	Semolina	2	—
—	—	Sugar	11	—
—	—	Stuffing	1	—
1	—	Syrup of figs	—	—
1	—	Salmon (tinned)	—	—
—	—	Shrimps	2	—
1	—	Tea	19	—
1	—	Turnip (tinned)	—	—
3	1	Vinegar	23	1
—	—	Whisky	6	2
27	5		338	13

Cake Mixture, Informal Sample No. 74.—Infested with mites. Reported to Health Committee. Sent for animal feeding.

Coffee and Chicory, Formal Sample No. 258.—Deficient of 10% of its coffee. Reported to Health Committee. Reported to Local Food Executive Officer.

Jam, Informal Sample No. 128.—Badly scorched. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Lime Juice (Double), Formal Sample No. 227.—Deficient of 76% of its citric acid, 88% of its sugar. Reported to Health Committee. No action taken.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 18.—Contained 98% milk. Added water 2%. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 19.—Contained fat 2.94%. Solids not fat 8.87%. Water 88.19%. Deficient of 2% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 23.—Contained fat 2.91%. Solids not fat 8.55%. Water 88.54%. Deficient of 3% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 26.—Contained fat 2.88%. Solids not fat 8.71%. Water 88.41%. Deficient of 4% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 155.—Contained fat 2.88%. Solids not fat 8.87%. Water 88.25%. Deficient of 4% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Formal Sample No. 156.—Contained fat 2.85%. Solids not fat 8.88%. Water 88.27%. Deficient of 5% of its fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Milk, Condensed, Informal Sample No. 329.—Acidity calculated as lactic acid 31.13%. Sour and curdled and unfit for human consumption. Reported to Health Committee. No action necessary.

Orange Squash, Formal Sample No. 1.—Deficient of 33% citric acid. Reported to Health Committee. Reported to Food Executive Officer for necessary action.

Pea Flour, Informal Sample No. 98.—Sample had a musty smell. Contained chrysalis cases from which grubs had emerged and a few still containing grubs. Reported to Health Committee. Reported to Ministry of Food.

Sausage, Formal Sample No. 130.—Contained sulphur dioxide, 100 parts per million. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.

Vinegar (Unfermented), Formal Sample No. 311.—Contained acetic acid 2.6%. Total solids 0.2%. Water 97.2%. Deficient of 35% of its acetic acid. Reported to Health Committee. Legal proceedings instituted. Defendant fined £3 and 18/6 costs.

Vinegar, Formal Sample No. 253.—Deficient of 17% of its acetic acid. Reported to Health Committee. Supply of vinegar sold out when Inspector went to purchase formal sample.

Whisky, Formal Sample No. 127.—Contained proof spirit 62%. Water 38%. Contained 3% excess water. Reported to Health Committee. Legal proceedings instituted. Defendant fined 40/- and 17/3 costs.

Whisky, Formal Sample No. 141.—Contained proof spirit 61%. Water 39%. Contained 4% excess water. Reported to Health Committee. Legal proceedings instituted. Defendant fined 40/- and 17/3 costs.

PROSECUTIONS IN 1944

Month	Act	Details of Offence	Result
June	The Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 83)	Verminous premises	Defendant fined 40/-.
June	The Food and Drugs Act, 1938	Diluted whisky	Defendant fined 40/- and costs.
June	The Food and Drugs Act, 1938	Diluted whisky	Defendant fined 40/- and costs.
December	The Food and Drugs Act, 1938	Vinegar short of 35% of acetic acid	Defendant fined £3 and 18/6 costs.

